FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT WORKING GROUP CONFERS IN SOFIA

LD192007 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 19 (MTI) -- The working group of experts from the Warsaw Treaty members held a meeting in Sofia. Discussions related to issues of reducing European armed forces and conventional armament and aspects of realizing the programme on reducing European armed forces and conventional arms, which was expressed by the Political Consultative Body of the Warsaw Treaty member states in the appeal issued to NATO members and all countries of Europe following the Budapest meeting, were debated.

CSSR LEADERS RECEIVE PACT DELEGATIONS

LD181635 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPCL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, both members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other representatives received in Bratislava today the heads of delegations of the General Headquarters of the Warsaw Pact member states in connection with their working meeting.

Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, the chief of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, familiarized them with the aims of the working meeting and with the main aspects of the current activity of the Warsaw Pact.

Jozef Lenart briefed the guests about the economic and social development of Slovakia, the effort to involve its economy more intensively in international socialist integration.

CEMA SESSION ON MATERIAL RESOURCES OPENS

AU191502 Sofia BTA in English 1407 GMT 19 Nov 86

["C.M.E.A.: Efficient Use of Materials and Energy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 19 (BTA) -- The 21st session of the Standing Commission of the C.M.E.A. Member-States on Rational and Economic Usage of Material Resources, started here today. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, the G.D.R., Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The commission will examine the efficient use of materials, resources, energy and fuels, as well as the carrying out of the programme of the C.M.E.A. member-states for cooperation in this sphere till the year 2000. The implementation of the programme will bring to a decrease in the expenses for materials and energy in production as early as by the end of this five year period. [sentence as received]. Only in the sphere of energetics, for instance, a number of equipments are being transferred, which will make cheaper the energy used in industry, as well as in everyday life.

Bulgaria has a considerable contribution to the realization of this programme. Bulgarian specialists participate in the carrying out of 108 out of the 118 projects on the development and transference of new sources of energy, new materials, technologies and equipment.

POLISH DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE CONFERENCE

18 November Remarks

LD182336 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 18 -- Three working groups corresponding to the three baskets (chapters) of the CSCE Final act started their work at the CSCE Vienna meeting '86 here. Member of the Polish delegation Dr Adam D. Rotfeld was among those who took the floor during today's meeting of the group dealing with principles of relations between states and European security.

It is obvious that huge armaments do not create a stronger sense of security, which the states are striving for, but lead to decline in trust, suspiciousness, and tensions, which sooner or later result in a war, said the Polish delegate.

Poland -- due to her geographical, strategic and political location -- displays vital interest in a positive solving of all issues concerning Europe's military security, Rotfeld stressed. Poland is interested both in the reduction of armaments on land, at seas which surround Europe, and in the air space.

19 November Speech

LD192351 Warsaw PAP in English 2258 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, Nov. 19 -- Polish delegate to the meeting of CSCE states Vienna 86 Marek Grela took the floor during debates of the group for economic affairs which evaluates the state of East-West economic relations.

Speaking on the sources of difficulties in economic and financial relations between the East and West in the period of time which passed since the previous CSCE meeting in Madrid, Grela pointed to the application, by some countries, of economic instruments for political ends, which was reflected in restrictions imposed against Poland in 1982.

He also reviewed the directions of systemic changes in the Polish economy, especially in foreign trade, which favour the development of contacts with Western partners.

The Polish delegate extended his support for a proposal to call a European "economic forum" in Prague, during which representatives of states participating in the CSCE and economic and financial circles would discuss ways to enliven East-West contacts.

STANISHEV MEETS DUTCH CP LEADER IN AMSTERDAM

AU190817 Sofia BTA in English 2023 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Cooperation in Support of Peace and Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Amsterdam, November 18 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who paid a visit to the Netherlands, met Mr. John Geelen, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Netherlands Communist Party (CPN) in Amsterdam today.

The talks gave prominence to issues of the international communist movement and to the struggle for peace. They expressed the belief that the main task facing the Communists today is the stepping up of the struggle for disarmament, for averting the threat of a nuclear calamity threatening mankind with annihilation.

The talks also stressed the growing role of the anti-war movement and the necessity to activate the struggle of the Communists for its consolidation. It was noted that the further promotion of the relations between the BCP and the CPN in the name of the common communist ideals is in the interest of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

Mr. Dimitur Stanishev also met Mr. Van Tra, secretary for international affairs of the CC of the Labour Party of the Netherlands and member of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Netherlands Parliament.

During the talks the two sides exchanged opinions on the work of the two parties on the problems of peace and disarmament in Europe and in the world. The issues discussed revealed coinciding or close opinions especially as regards the situation in the world after the Reykjavik summit.

Mr. Van Tra gave a high assessment to the active work of the BCP for turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and for consolidating peace and security in Europe.

The mutual desire was expressed to activate the cooperation between the BCP and the Netherlands Labor Party on issues of peace and security.

ATANASOV RECEIVES CEMA COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS

AU191951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] On 19 November Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the leaders of the delegations taking part in the 15th session of the conference of the ministers of the organization for cooperation of the socialist countries in Communications and the 30th session of CEMA's Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Electronic and Postal Communications.

At the meeting the significance of the socialist countries' cooperation in solving the socioeconomic tasks in various areas, and more specifically in communications, was pointed out.

WEST BERLIN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU192044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party led by its chairman, Horst Schmidt, arrived in Bulgaria today. The delegation was greeted at Sofia airport by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and other officials.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS SEIZE TURK SMUGGLING HEROIN

A 191837 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Svilengrad, November 19 (BTA) -- A BTA reporter who is following the work of the Bulgarian Customs Administration sent us this dispatch from the border with Turkey:

Mr Hassan Ozsoy [spelling as received], a Turkish national who tried to pass the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint on November 17, really had a tough break. At 20 to eight pm Bulgarian customs officers found 19 kg of heroin in his own truck bearing a F.R.G. registration plate B-C 72-82 and trailer with number plate K-ah 570. This is the biggest single parcel of heroin to be seized by the Bulgarian authorities in recent years. The heroin was found after the Turkish national had filled in a declaration claiming that he carried no articles and goods banned by Bulgarian laws such as weapons and drugs.

The customs officer's attention was caught by several bolts on the trailer's draw bar which looked as though they had been loosened recently. After taking them out the officer discovered a hidden compartment holding 12 bags of nylon and cloth containing a total of 12.120 kg of heroin. The subsequent examination revealed the existence of a second hidden compartment in the air brake cylinder which had deliberately been covered with mud. It contained 14 packs weighing a total of 7.7 kg. According to the customs protocol the content of the two compartments had a gross weight of 19.820 and a net weight of 19 kg.

The Turkish citizen was arrested and an investigation is under way. Mr Hassan Ozsoy, 27, told the BTA reporter that the deal to smuggle the drugs was hammered out at the "Londra" parking lot close to Istanbul airport. He was approached there by a stranger who offered him to deliver the "goods" to a parking lot near the Austrian city of Graz. He was offered 50,000 Deutsche Mark for doing the job. Mr Hassam Ozsoy has been working in the F.R.G. for 12 years.

TALKS OPEN WITH PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU191922 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 18 (BTA) -- A visiting Chinese trade union delegation, headed by Mr Wang Shousheng, member of the Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the federation, opened talks here with a team of the Bulgarian hosts headed by Mr Kosta Andreev, secretary of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The guests were familiarized in detail with Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and with the tasks facing Bulgarian Trade Unions at this stage.

In the common assessment, such talks and visits contribute to the mutual acquaintance and to the promotion of bilateral trade union cooperation, which is in the interests of the working people of Bulgaria and China.

During their visit here, the guests will be given an opportunity to see trade union locals in action at economic branches, plants and enterprises.

BTA REVIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CSSR

AU191053 Sofia BTA in English 0708 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Economic Relations" -- BTA heading]

[Text] Sofia, November 19 (BTA) -- The largest joint production venture in the field of the automobile industry within the framework of CMEA is between "Madara" Bulgaria and the Liaz Automobile Works in Jablonec on the Nisa (Czechoslovakia).

Naturally, Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic cooperation is not restricted to this joint production. The two countries have signed a total of 18 agreements for specialization and joint pròduction in some of the most progressive industrial branches, including electronics, electrical engineering, hydraulics, pneumatics and ship building.

Reciprocal trade is undergoing a dynamic development. In the years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) it amounted to 3.5 milliard roubles. In the Ninth Five-Year Plan period countertrade is expected to reach 4.9 milliard roubles.

Here it would be important to note that the share of specialized and joint production in bilateral trade has already reached 47 per cent and that products of mechanical engineering dominate the reciprocal deliveries -- 68 per cent in the Bulgarian export and 78 per cent of the export of Czechoslovakia.

The exchange of computing machinery is marking the highest growth rates. In the Eighth Five-Year Plan period Bulgaria's export in this field increased 4.8-fold and the import from Czechoslovakia 3.6-fold. In this period the Bulgarian deliveries of electronic equipment were 5 times greater than those provided for by the long-term agreement and in the Ninth Five-Year Plan period they are expected to double again.

BENIN PRESIDENT TO VISIT END OF NOVEMBER

AU191904 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 19 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Central Committee of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, president and chairman of the National Executive Council of Benin, will pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria in the end of November, this year, at the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

L191622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed a report of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on the course and the results of the working meeting of leading party representatives of the CEMA member-states that was held in Moscow on 10-11 November.

It approved the policies and attitudes expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak at this meeting, which consistently stem from the policy of the CPCZ aimed at deepening mutual cooperation of the socialist countries in the interest of comprehensive utilization of the advantages of socialism.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium praised the results of this meeting, as well as the unanimity in assessing the decisive tasks in the current stage of the development of socialism and the further struggle for strengthening peace. It stressed the seriousness of the new incentives for further perfecting cooperation of the countries of the socialist community in the political, economic, scientific-technological, and ideological spheres, which is of principle significance for speeding up the socioeconomic development of the individual states, as well as of the entire community.

Special significance is attached to the conclusions adopted for developing the process of socialist economic integration, for implementation of the adopted comprehensive program, for scientific-technological progress, for broad implementation of new progressive forms of cooperation, and for improving the activity of CEMA. The comprehensive participation of Czechoslovakia in their implementation is a prerequisite for the further successful fulfillment of the program put forth by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The Central Committee Presidium noted with satisfaction that the Moscow meeting demonstrated full unanimity even while exchanging views on the topical questions of the international situation.

The Central Committee Presidium agreed with the high praise given to the principled and flexible Soviet foreign policy of peace and expressed full support for the far-reaching proposals submitted by Comrade Mikhail Grobachev during his meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik. It confirmed yet again the determination of Czechoslovakia to share actively in the joint struggle for halting the arms race and averting the militarization of space, for doing away with nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and for peace and constructive international cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed the significance of regular meetings of the highest representatives of fraternal parties. The implementation of the conclusions of the Moscow meeting will significantly help strengthen cohesion and unity of the socialist community, toward improving the quality and increasing efficiency of mutual cooperation, and toward synchronizing the policies in all spheres. The appropriate party and state organs have been entrusted with working out and safeguarding the tasks stemming from the Moscow meeting. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium heard a report by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on the meeting with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It praised the fact that the relations between the two Communist parties and between our countries are developing successfully on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that they are characterized by deep comradeship and friendship. It stressed the significance of further development of mutual cooperation in implementing the conclusions of the two congresses of the fraternal parties in strengthening socialism and in the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

REPORT ON IMMINENT LAYOFFS IN MINING DENIED

AU181815 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Jaruslav Kojzar commentary in the "Such Are the Facts" column: "A 'Passionate' Discussion As Seen From Vienna" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] We are supposedly engaged in "passionate" discussions about the "imminent depletion of the North Bohemian coalfields" and about "people now employed in the mining industry having to transfer to different jobs in different sectors or to different mines." The "miners are threatened with a financial decline to the level of common workers." Furthermore, a "meeting of experts" was reportedly held recently "where a certain solution was found, namely, that there will be work for people in the north of Bohemia, but possibly at different locations.... People will have to go where the jobs are. That means that a large number of workers will have to move or commute long distances to their place of work...." And the "official press keeps silent about this because it does not want to make its own population feel insecure." But, supposedly, "the problem cannot be hidden much longer as the situation will deteriorate in the nineties...."

Were it not for the Austria I [Roman one] broadcasting station in Vienna, which I have just quoted, we would have no idea what problems we have.

But let us be serious. It follows from the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Years 1986-90 and from the Outlook Up to the Year 2000, which were approved by the 17th party congress, that the fuel-power complex will occupy an exceptional place in our national economy in this and the subsequent 5-year plans. The document charges the work force of that sector with "extracting in 1990 some 94 million metric tons of brown coal and lignite and around 25 million metric tons of bituminous coal by efficient methods and improved utilization of high-performance equipment" -- a highly challenging task which presupposes a /high rate of employment/ in the mining sector. We therefore rightly ask: Who is right -- Austria I or the approved document? Is not "something" really in the making, something that was "revealed" only thanks to the Vienna radio reporter, because we in our country keep such information under the lid?

We solicited an answer to these questions from Engineer Miroslav Bauer, general director of the North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines. Our question was:

Who is right?

"The assertion of Vienna radio does not correspond to the reality, which can be documented by some figures on the development of coal mining...."

In 1981 a total of 67.6 million metric tons was extracted in the North Bohemian brown coal basin. At the end of the past 5-year plan this amount increased to 72.8 million metric tons, and this year's plan provides for 71.3 million metric tons. The annual task for the subsequent years of this 5-year plan is roughly 70 million metric tons. Only in 1995 will this amount decline to 68 million metric tons, in the year 2000 to 63 million metric tons, and in 2005 to 57.3 million metric tons. But we must pay heed to the following: At the same time, there will be a dramatic rise in the tasks for removing the overburden. The coal will have to be mined under increasingly difficult geological conditions. Whereas last year coal extraction and removal of the overburden totalled 266 million cubic meters, 5 year from now the aggregate for the two will be 280 million cubic meters, in 1995 307 million cubic meters, in the year 2000 282 million cubic meters, and in 2005 287 million cubic meters.

/"It is an objective fact,"/ Engineer Bauer told me further, /"that the advancement of collieries into greater depths and the more complex mining-geological conditions that result will call for more demanding technological schemes. Despite the plan-based implementation of measures being developed by science and technology and the resulting relative increases in labor productivity and in the efficiency of the mining process, in the monitored period there will not be any substantial decline in the work force. On the contrary, up to the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the size of the work force will be increasing...."/

But let us return to the realm of figures. In 1981 the North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines had almost 42,000 employees. By the end of the 5-year plan, their number rose to 44,600. For 1990 we foresee another increase in the workforce -- to 45,500 -- and this figure will remain the same even 10 years later. And whgat about the year 2005? Plans provide for 44,500 employees, which is roughly the size of the current work force.

The number of employees thus remains unchanged. No mass layoffs will be taking place. And what about transfers of employees? Will people from Most have to commute to Louny or to Rakovnik, for example?

/"No, nothing of that sort will happen. We will need them in the same localities. The North Bohemia coal basin has nowhere to move. The coal is deposited here, unfortunately at greater depths, with aggravated mining conditions. That is all that I can add.... Well, perhaps I can add one remark: There has never been any meeting of experts referred to in the program on this issue, if only for the reason that this problem is not our problem,"/ the general director replied to me.

Thus, once again, the Austria I radio station fabricated a canard in the guise of a respectable piece of information. Who is to be served by this? Certainly not good and friendly relations, which this station hypocritically invokes so often.

FOTJIK SPEECH AT GOTTWALD EXHIBITION OPENING

LD181001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] There was a gala opening of the exhibition "Klement Gottwald" -- the Revolutionary, Politician, and Statesman" in the Klement Gottwald Muzeum in Prague today to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of this outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement. It was attended by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and editor-in-chief of RUDE PRAVO, and other representatives of political and public life.

In the opening speech Comrade Jan Fojtik recalled the leading position occupied by Klement Gottwald in Czechoslovak modern history. He said that his political activity was linked with the most dramatic and decisive chapters of the struggles waged by the working masses of Czecholslovakia for social rights, including the struggle for the victory of the national and democratic revolution and for the laying foundations of socialism. Jan Fojtik pointed to Gottwald's principled attitude as an example of a principled and creative decision-making process by a new type of communist leader, who was conscious of his responsibility and duties and who did not hesitate when the interest of the working people was threatened. Comrade Fojtik stressed that gains from class struggles and revolutionary striving form the basis of the development of our homeland. [paragraph continues]

He said that all endeavours aimed at implementing the program for the all-round development of socialism in our country, as adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, must be based on this experience. The success of our future action will depend on how successful we are in ridding ourselves of outmoded methods of working and thinking on how capable we are of of enriching and developing what has been created in the past, stressed Comrade Fojtik at the close of his speech.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT WITH U.S. EXPERTS

LD192215 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 19 (CTK) -- Talks on disarmament questions were held between representatives of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry and experts from the U.S. State Department here today.

The U.S. experts, Ambassador John Woodworth, a member of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, and deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency Michael Hobbs, were received by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Cernik.

PRC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST REFORMS NOTED

AU191943 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 86 p 6

[Vladimir Divis article: "The Glitter and the Shadows of the Narrow Streets of the Chinese Capital; Beijing 1986"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In recent months university students in Beijing and other large Chinese cities have organized mass demonstrations against the negative consequences of the statewide economic reform that started in 1984. They have taken to the streets wearing guards' caps and plain jackets, tightly buttoned at the throat, to protest against the dangerous excesses of the extensive changes in the country's political and economic life. Young Chinese pilloried corruption; the quick wealth of thousands of businessmen, speculators, and get-rich-quick entrepreneurs; the drop in the standard of living of millions of working people, caused by the unbridled growth of prices; and other rampant abuses. [passage omitted]

FOJTIK MEETS USSR PRESS WATCHDOG PROBYTKOV

LD182342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In Prague today Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Vladimir Probytkov, chief of the USSR Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press. During a friendly conversation they exchanged experiences from their work in the sector of information policy and communication media.

WORTHY EXAMPLE, FRIENDSHIP OF USSR STRESSED

AU191220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Nov 86 p 3

[Jarmila Houfova article in the "In the Mirror of the Week" column: "Friendship" --passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] At least two important international events are associated with this week, and both are directly connected with our life today. Yes, I mean the Vienna meeting on European security and cooperation and the 42d CEMA session. It is no coincidence that the Soviet Union plays a leading role in these events. It is precisely the USSR that is making a purposeful effort to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe, and it is precisely the USSR that provides the strongest impetuses for a new quality of cooperation among the CEMA countries. The USSR was the first to forge the path of social progress, democracy, and peace, as we recently obvserved in connection with the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The lot of a pioneer is not an easy one. In the course of traveling unexplored regions he comes across obstacles, lack of understanding, hostility, and problems, and he also has to grapple with his own mistakes and shortcomings. However, those who march in the front ranks despite all this will reach their goal. Those who tread the path after them have it considerably easier.

We have always had plenty of opportunities to assimilate more than once experience of Soviet society on its pioneering path. And if we have done that, we have done the right thing, provided, of course, we did not seek to copy everything blindly regardless of specific conditions, and provided our words about cooperation did not remain mere words. After all -- why not say it -- we sometimes make little of even good things through formalism or even through exaggeration; we talk a lot about friendship and cooperation, while sticking to words only; there are no deeds. After all, many people also applauded the 27th congress, but they only applauded. Some of us will welcome any progress with words, but continue not only to think, but also behave in the old way. Some of us have lost the ability to act creatively and to develop Marxism-Leninism creatively.

A person who likes the Soviet Union, who is dedicated with his body and soul to the cause of the worker class and the ideas of communism, experiences with joy and excitement everything that is heppening in the land of the 27th congress, and follows with increasing attention the struggle waged by the Soviet Union in the name of the acceleration of socioeconomic development. Yes, it is a struggle; let us not think that the new asserts itself on its own and painlessly.

Our people, too, follow Comrade Gorbachev's speeches closely. We can testify to this from our editorial practice. One day people hear a speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on television, and already the next day they are asking when the speech is going to be published. And woe betide should the received official text released by TASS differ slightly in the authorized version from what people heard. There even are people who insinuate that maybe we wanted to suppress this or that "from Gorbachev."

I take this opportunity to say that this was not and is not the case. But I digress. The main thing I would like to say can be said concisely: /People in our country follow the CPSU's current domestic and foreign policy with immense interest and are looking in it for a lesson for themselves./ I would not be sincere if I did not say that some things are even being compared, whether we are doing such and such a thing in the same way as they do it in the USSR. I have to say that such comparisons are not always justified. I spoke about that when I mentioned the specific conditions.

But perhaps it is necessary and right to add that specific conditions cannot be absolutized or fetishized, at least not in such a way that we say to ourselves: In our country things are different, it does not concern us. How is it that it does not concern us! After all, the Leninist style of work, links with masses, a realistic, open, and truthful view of reality, harmony between word and deed, bold goals, and the consistent solution of problems -- are these not values that apply fully also to us and in our country?

Let us say a hundred times: We still have a few things to learn! Comrade Gustav Husak said this clearly from the rostrum of the 17th congress. After all, even the 17th congress itself in many respects drew on the experience of the Soviet party and was inspired significantly by the documents of the 27th congress of the Soviet Communists. Our strategic line to accelerate social and economic development goes hand in hand with the line of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. But one must responsibly and consistently realize the tasks set, be more exacting in assessing the results of each individual's work, and restructure with prudence and without marking time much that is outdated and that regards progress.

This is easy to say, but more difficult to carry out. All the more so since not everyone is prepared and able to think and behave in the new way, not everyone can manage in the more exacting conditions of acceleration, not everyone can rid himself immediately of old habits and stereotypes. But there is no other way.

I have mentioned the frequently cited slogan: Think in the new way, behave in the new way. Nothing would be worse than if we would utter this slogan in every second sentence without comprehending its sense, without knowing /how/ to behave in the new way. There is no ready-made general recipe. The recipe must proceed from the tasks we have, from the existing situation, from concrete steps and the measures we adopt, which must contain our own initiative and everything that stems from the inspiration and from the wealth of experience of the Soviet party and the Soviet people.

We are marking the anniversary of Great October throughout the country. At the celebrations we pay our respects to the Soviet people and their party. If we add to our participation in these celebrations our own profound thoughts about how to utilize Soviet experience, how to learn from our Soviet friends, then -- I think -- also that will be, if I may put it thus, celebration of the October in the new way -- a celebration worthy of the period of new deeds and of our revolutionary friendship.

RUMORS ON SOVIET PRAVDA BEING KEPT OUT DENIED

AU191002 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 86 p 2

["(ADA)"-signed note in the "In Response To Readers' Questions" column: "On the Distribution of Soviet PRAVDA"]

[Text] [Question] Was the Soviet daily PRAVDA of 30 September distributed in Czechoslovakia? It is said that it did not reach the newspaper stands for various reasons. (from numerous readers' inquiries)

[Answer] According to information supplied by the Postal Newspaper Subscription Service of the Central Directorate for Communications in Prague and Bratislava, both PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA of 30 September were duly distributed throughout the territory of the republic. Readers were able to purchase them at the newspaper stands on Wednesday, 1 October. This 1-day delay is due to the fact that Soviet dailies are delivered to Czechoslovakia by air in the afternoon so that they are only distributed the next day. /The daily distribution of PRAVDA, and also of other Soviet dailies, is a permanent matter-of-course in our country. There has never been any exception to this rule./ [passage between slantlines published in boldface]

The Postal Newspaper Subscription Service imports 6,200 copies of PRAVDA and 1,810 copies of IZVESTIYA a day. Aside from the newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, other Soviet newspapers and journals are also distributed in Czechoslovakia. In the Czech Socialist Republic there are 2,079 different publications with 792,300 total of copies per issue. In the Slovak Socialist Republic there are 2,181 publications and 497,088 copies.

The Postal Newspaper Subscription Service distributes the Soviet press both to subscribers and to newspaper stands. It should be available in all regional and district capitals, especially in frequented localities such as main streets, railway stations, airports, and the like.

LENART INTERVIEW IN USSR ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU171541 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, by RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalist "at the end of his working stay" in Dolinskaya: "Comrade Jozef Lenart On the Project in Dolinskaya In the Ukraine; Project of Fraternal Cooperation"; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, recently paid a visit to Czechoslovak builders working at one of the important integrative activities in the Soviet Union -- the construction of the Krivoy Rog oxydized iron ore dressing plant in Dolinskaya.

At the end of his working stay, he gave the editorial offices of RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA an interview on his impressions.

[Question] You paid a visit to one of our very important international projects in the land of the Soviets. What importance does it have for the development not only of our national economy, but also the member countries of the CEMA community?

[Lenart] Our economic cooperation is now taking on new qualities, mainly after the Moscow economic summit of the CEMA member-countries in 1984. They are characterized by the up-and-coming, all-round development of cooperation on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries through the Year 2000 and the realization of the USSR-CSSR Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Up to the Year 2000.

Within the framework of these programs, proceeding from the interest in the intensification of the development of the national economy and the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, it has become necessary to guarantee and advantageously ensure comprehensibly usable raw materials for the national economy in the long-term, such as iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, and the like. Therefore, a decision was made with regard to Czechoslovak participation in the common construction of integrative projects: the long-distance gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border, the projects of the Ural natural gas complex, and the Krivoy Rog extraction and dressing combine. These projects are truly international; the USSR, CSSR, GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania will participate in their construction.

[Question] What importance will this have for our national economy?

[Lenart] By using the latest highly effective technologies in the primary processing of iron ore in the Dolinskaya combine, the content of iron in pellets will substantially increase, a matter that will favorably reduce the volume of transportation and substantially increase the effectiveness of blast furnace operations, not to mention the improvement in the environment in the vicinity of metallurgical operations, which can only be expressed in figures with difficulty, but which is evident. When the combine goes on stream, the annual national effect in our country and in other countries participating in its construction will then be measured in terms amounting to hundreds of millions [not further specified]. Thus, by taking part in this international project, in which our share will be 11.7 percent of the total investment, we are purposefully creating favorable conditions for highly effective intensification. As we saw for ourselves, our builders at this important project are not only fulfilling their tasks, but are even exceeding them. The more than 1,600-member collective now working there has launched a socialist competition. Despite some difficulties at the beginning, it has achieved and maintains such pace and quality in the work performed that one can speak about a realistic possibility that, instead of the originally envisaged 3.5 years of construction, this huge combine might begin producing concentrate already at the end of the fifth year of construction, that is, in 1990. At the same time, this is a considerable amount of work; after all, the production project alone -- the hall with iron ore mills, magnetic separators, and other machinery complexes -- will be 672 meters long, 160 meters wide, and, in certain places, 45 meters high. Thus, this will be a production hall the size of 20 soccer fields, under one roof. After the installation of modern technology, it will produce more than 14 million metric tons of iron or concentrate annually, of which almost 13 million metric tons will be iron ore pellets.

[Question] The construction of the combine is to be the common project of five CEMA countries. After the good experience with increasing the pace and the quality of construction, should our builders not be the initiators of an international collective socialist pledge?

[Lenart] In the course of the party-economic aktiv in Dolinskaya, the participants mentioned this theme several times. As I already said at the aktiv, we would welcome such a decision. The fact that our builders are thinking about such a possibility shows that as good managers they realize the economic and political importance of ensuring the deliveries of one of the basic raw materials -- iron ore in the form of metallized pellets, which will have a two-thirds greater content of iron than the iron ore imported until now -- 3 and 1/2 years earlier than envisaged in the original investment plans. I am convinced that all partners participating in the construction of the Krivoy Rog extraction dressing combine have an equal interest in the earlier possible start of its production. The fulfillment of all tasks in this international project will not be possible without international cooperation and mutual fraternal assistance. [paragraph continues]

Therefore I think that the partners from the other socialist countries should respond to the initiative of our builders -- to adopt an international collective socialist pledge for completing the combine's construction by the end of 1990 -- with no less initiative -- especially if Communists are at the head of the most active agitators and organizers of this international action to develop the creative initiative of the working people. And there are more than 400 of them working in the ranks of our builders in Dolinskaya alone.

True, we must not forget that a broadly unfolded initiative aimed at completing this important international project requires -- above all from its initiators -- the adoption of exceptional organizational, management, coordination, and supply measures, including material incentives. In this respect, particularly great responsibility falls on the shoulders of managers -- that the further course of the construction side is well-thought out, that they work in accordance with the time table, that they do not commit the errors and cause shortcomings, that we come across in capital investment projects at home.

The nascent creative initiative of our builders at the Krivoy Rog project will certainly be joined by the suppliers of technology -- of iron ore mills and magnetic separators. The collective socialist pledge will certainly also be joined by the manufactures of magnetic separators from the Iron Ore Mines enterprise at Spisska Nova Ves. We expect that they will successfully master their production technology according to Soviet documentation, which in the experts' view means manufacturing separators of world standard. All our participants in the construction of the Krivoy Rog combine must be reminded in a comradely way of one fundamental requirement -- not to permit even the slightest sign of formalism in the development of the working people's creative initiative, but to organize and adopt the pledges in such a way that people working in all positions would be convinced of their expediency, necessity, and feasibility. At the end of this year, almost 2,000 of our builders will be working at Dolinskaya.

[Question] Should not the party organization and the management of the enterprise publish a worksite newspaper? One could also set up a radio center at the worksite. What do you think, how should this problem be resolved?

[Lenart] I not only think, I am convinced of the necessity to publish an enterprise newspaper at the worksite of the combine. It would be a good thing if we were to ponder this in editorial offices and try organizationally to help the worksite CPCZ committee in Dolinskaya to arrange an enterprise newspaper. And it would also be a good thing if they had a resident editor there as soon as possible, who would be joined by others. Well then -- we expect your journalistic initiative or, if you want, a collective socialist pledge of editorial offices.

[Question] You also paid a visit to the Chernobyl nuclear plant. What are your impressions and how do you assess the further development of these power plants?

[Lenart] My answer has to begin by saying that the unfortunate event at Chernobyl draws attention to the danger nuclear weapons constitute for mankind. One can say that nuclear energy in the reactor in Chernobyl reached boiling point [vykypela] at an unguarded moment -- and an immense accident happened.

What catastrophe would occur if nuclear bombs were to explode, bombs with which the United States above all floods missile launching-pads throughout the world; it continues with nuclear explosions and, thus far, has not acceded to the concept of gradually doing away with them. The accident at Chernobyl has again convincingly and emphatically proved the necessity of accepting the Soviet proposals for halting the production of mass destruction weapons and destroying all nuclear weapons by the end of the millenium.

Today one can say that, thanks to the exceptional care of the party and state agencies, both central and local, its consequences have essentially been eliminated. Citizens from the imperiled regions have very quickly moved into new homes in new villages with comprehensive civic facilities. In the Ukrainian capital of Kiev 7,500 new apartments were built for them.

Soviet experts acquainted the IAEA in Vienna with the lessons from the accident in detail, its causes the work to eliminate the consequences, and the proposals for measures that must be adopted on an international scale in the interst of enhancing the safety of nuclear power plant operation. From the deliberations of this organization, the accident itself and the elimination of its consequences have enriched knowledge with new findings in the sphere of nuclear power engineering, biology, physics, hygiene, medicine, and other scientific disciplines. These findings testify to the justification for continuing to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. As in the world in general, socialist states will also purposefully implement a program for construction of nuclear power plants. In concrete terms: In the CEMA countries (the USSR excluded) in the last year of the century production from nuclear power plants will reach 50,000 MW, compared with about 8,000 MW this year. In the Soviet Union, the proportion of electricity generated by nuclear power plants will increase from the current 11 to more than 30 percent. The construction of nuclear heating plants will also begin.

In Chernobyl they have now succeeded in reducing the radiation to such a degree that the preparation of the individual power blocks for operation is continuing smoothly. The first power block is already in operation and preparatory work on the second is being completed to be put into operation in a few days. It is planned to put the third power block into operation in the first half of next year. It has also been decided to build the fifth and sixth blocks.

[Question] When in Kiev, you also paid a visit to the Institute of Cybernetics attached to the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR. How do you assess the possibility of cooperation between Czechoslovak institutes and this great scientific research center from the viewpoint of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program?

[Lenart] This is the largest scientific research center for research in cybernetics and informations in the Soviet Union. Its work can be compared with the results of the scientific research being conducted in similar, most advanced, scientific research installations in the world. In our country we know the Kiev Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences because of its founder and long-standing director, Academician V. Glushkov, who had a close relationship with Bratislava academic worksites in the sphere of cybernetics and informatics. As we ourselves have seen, through its potential the institute today covers practically all spheres of theoretical and applied research in cybernetics, computer technology, and informatics. By directly putting science into practice it has created -- in the form of a center based on economic accountability -- a design department for computers, a special design-technological department for the production of programs, and an engineering center with an experimental plant for microelectronics production. Full use has been made of the experience of those who pioneered the application of theoretical and applied research to practice by creating their own institutional departments for design as well as engineering production centers based on economic accountability which, economically and without any subsidies, are speeding up the application of science to practice. These forms arose in the Academician J. Paton's Institute of Electric Welding attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by his son. President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician B. Paton, could certainly be used by our Academy of Sciences, and not without success.

One can view with satisfaction the cooperation to date between our Institute of Technical Cybernetics attached to the Slovak Academy of Sciences and our Kiev counterpart, which is currently also being extended to the sphere of specialized, problem-oriented computers, new computer systems for data banks, and intelligent assembly robots. The Institute of Cybernetics of the USSR Academy of Sciences is also the main worksite for the priority direction of the computerization of the national economy, a task which arises from the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries.

Experience dictates that we involve other worksites at higher institutes of learning and research, together with the Institute of Technical Cybernetics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, in the cooperation with this institute more purposefully and more clearly along systemic lines. [systemove vyhraneneji]

One has to comprehend that joining the research into computers of a new generation organically -- as a part of it -- is a unique alternative way to create real [realne] conditions for Czechoslovak, and also Slovak, scientists' self-realization in the sphere of scientific cybernetics and informatics. This would definitely benefit and substantially speed up the development of microelectronics and computer technology in Czechoslovakia.

[Question] During your working visit in Kiev you also had a chat with nine organizers and commanders of partisan units who fought in the Slovak national uprising.

[Lenart] It was not only a friendly meeting of fellow combatants, but from our side also a display of thanks for everything our class brothers did for the good of our people in those difficult times, in the struggle for our national and social freedom. It was also a display of interest in how the organizers and commanders of the partisan units live today, how they assess our successes in building socialist society. We were pleasantly surprised by their all-round interest in events in our country, by their knowledge of our problems and successes and of the party's work in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. They admitted that they are proud of our successes. When, not so long ago, Soviet television showed the movie, "The History of [the Slovak] Uprising," all Soviet comrades paid attention to it. Along with some suggestions regarding the opening parts, they appreciated the highly truthful depiction of the role of the Communist Party in the preparation of the Slovak National Uprising, and the heroism of our people in the struggle against fascism. They voiced the conviction that after this excellent movie another series will be made, showing how the Slovak National Uprising continued in the period of the heroic, broadly-based partisan struggle, which was the culmination of the uprising and ended with the liberation of our country by the glorious Soviet Army.

[Question] What would you like to tell the readers by way of conclusion?

[Lenart] What we saw at the international project in Dolinskaya; what we are building at the other integrative projects of the CEMA member-countries; the deepening of integration relations in other sectors of the development of the national economy that arises in particular from our joining in the fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program of the CEMA countries; the latest direct relations between enterprises and institutes in the socialist countries -- all have to be understood as our share in the implementation of socialist internationalism. It is also our contribution to speeding up socioeconomic development in the interest of the Czechoslovak people and the entire socialist community.

Despite the fact that we must overcome many complexities, even after the decision of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and Governments of the USSR and the CSSR on establishing direct production relations between enterprises and institutes of the two countries, we must do more, proceed more purposefully, more conceptually, but also much more boldly and decisively toward effective cooperation with enterprises and institutes in the socialist countries, and especially in the Soviet Union. In this respect we have to embark with more initiative on the path of establishing direct productions relations. Ensuring this should be daily interest of party organizations in enterprises and institutes.

SOCIAL ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH FRG DEPUTIES

AU120515 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On a Meeting of CSSR and FRG Deputies; Useful Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- On 28 October deputies of the committees for social policy attached to the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations met with deputies of the FRG Bundestag's committees for labor and social affairs, the meeting yielded a useful exchange of views and experience. The matter-of-fact nature of the 3-hour chat confirmed, among other things, the usefulness of similar contacts between states with different social systems.

The Bundestag's SPD and CDU deputies, headed by Helmut Rohde, manifested interest, above all, in the social consequences of the current stage of the scientific-technical revolution, characterized, above all, by extensive technological changes. They wanted to know about how the status of a worker and the manner of his remuneration change, about the relationship between trade unions and employers, about the chances women have in technical professions, and similar things.

This was explained to them in detail by Josef Kryll, chairman of the committee of the Chamber of the People; Deputy Franktisek Brabenec; and Vladimir Marik, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs.

The next range of questions concerned problems that are very serious in our country as well as in the FRG -- the development of nuclear energy and environmental care. Here, they also pointed out possibilities for mutual cooperation. Deputy Otto Trefny, answering a question posed by CDU Deputy Hans-Jurgen Stutzer, demonstrated with examples from the North Bohemian region the attempt of the socialist society to reduce harmful influences on the environment and explained the reorganized systems of recreation and health care for citizens, especially the youth. Deputy Bozena Kocinova explained to SPD Deputy Waltraude Steinhauer the social advantages enjoyed by working women in our country. She presented concrete examples from the AVIA enterprise in Letnany, where women are among the best workers.

Other questions, for example from CDU Deputy Siegfried Hornung, concentrated on retraining workers and improving their professional skills, on the participation of the working people and their trade union organizations in management and decisionmaking, and so forth. The Bundestag deputies received extensive and informed answers to these questions, for which they expressed appreciation and gratitutde in the closing part of the chat.

The meeting was also attended by Werner Schattmann, FRG ambassador to the CSSR.

JAROWINSKY RECEIVES USSR'S BIRYUKOVA, DELEGATION

AU171045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 30 October Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a talk Aleksandra Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary and the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee that she is heading.

At the cordial meeting, Werner Jarowinsky briefed the Soviet guests on the purposeful implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions, particularly in the field of trade and supply. He stressed that the working people of the trade, industry, and agriculture sectors are undertaking manifold efforts in close cooperation in order to guarantee a reliable basic daily supply to the people, as well as an increasing supply of modern high-quality products and a high level of gastronomic services in the spirit of the unity of economic and social policy reaffirmed by the 11th party congress. Great attention was paid to guaranteeing a high level of trade.

Aleksandra Biryukova stressed the great efforts undertaken at present in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, particularly in the field of consumer goods production and trade.

The friendly exchange of views concentrated on questions of further improving management and planning in the domestic trade of consumer goods, the development of cooperation between trade and production, the increasing responsibility of the local organs for the supply in the region, the application of science and technology in trade, as well as the further cooperation between the GDR and USSR in the field of domestic trade of consumer goods.

The meeting was attended by Hermann Poeschel, SED Central Committee member and head of the department for research and technical development; Robert Habermann, deputy head of the department for trade, supply, and foreign trade; and Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply; as well as by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, CPSU Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR.

KESSLER RECEIVES SWISS ARMY OFFICIAL MABILLARD

LD171053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense of the GDR, received on Monday Roger Mabillard, chief instructor of the Swiss Army. The guest is heading a delegation of the Armed Forces of the Swiss Confederation which began a vist of several days to the GDR on 16 November.

Heinz Kessler expressed the certainty that the visit by the Swiss delegation will help deepen relations between the two states and their armies. During the meeting he spoke about the humanist order of the National People's Army for the protection of the GDR and the safeguarding of peace.

Corps Commander Mabillard expressed his thanks for the cordial reception and the opportunity of getting to know the GDR and its Armed Forces.

KESSLER PRESENTS AWARDS TO FRONTIER TROOPS

LD191835 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the GDR Frontier Troops, Minister Army General Heinz Kessler today presented high awards at a ceremony in the Defense Ministry. Awards of the Karl Marx Order, the Patriotic Order of Merit, the title of honor of Meritorious Member of the GDR Frontier Troops as well as the Combat Order for Service to the People and the Fatherland, and the Banner of Labor order were made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the National Defense Council.

Minister Kessler emphasized the important role of those receiving the awards in the reliable defense of the state frontier and in the safeguarding of peace. He expressed the conviction that they will continue to make all efforts always to fulfill with honor the class mission given them by the 11th party congress.

SED DELEGATION HEAD MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER

LD131441 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1016 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Bissau, 13 Nov (ADN) -- The leader of the SED delegation to the 4th African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Congress, Professor Dr Manfred Banaschak, member of the Central Committee, was received for a talk on Wednesday by Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Manfred Banaschak conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were most warmly reciprocated by Joao Bernardo Vieira.

During their exchange of views, the two participants in the talk agreed that the struggle for the safeguarding of peace is the paramount task of the present and is indivisibly linked with the struggle of the peoples for democracy and social progress. Banaschak outlined the recent initiatives of the socialist states for safeguarding world peace and the SED'S policy for strengthening socialism and establishing a coalition of reason and realism.

Joao Bernardo Vieira declared his support for the Soviet initiatives and proposals. He expressed his appreciation for the responsible and constructive approach of the SED to the solution of the most pressing international problems.

The politicians stressed the great importance of the traditional friendly relations between the two parties as the core of the cooperation between their states and spoke out in favor of the further deepening and consolidation of them.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ICELAND -- On 29 October the sixth meeting of the Joint GDR-Iceland Commission was concluded with the signing of a protocol. At the meeting both sides noted that the exchange of goods developed positively in 1985 and 1986, and they agreed on measures and activities to successfully develop economic cooperation. Both sides agreed to extend the trade agreement between the Governments of the GDR and Iceland by 5 years. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

POSSIBLE HUNGARIAN LEADERSHIP CHANGE REPORTED

LD201557 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Budapest/Vienna, 20 Nov (DPA) -- Important changes may possibly take place at the top of the MSZMP. [passage omitted]

Speculation in Budapest and Vienna about changes in the party leadership received a boost after an international press conference arranged for Thursday was postponed until Friday at short notice, and there were doubts whether a special television program scheduled for Thursday evening would take place. Speculation about party leader Janos Kadar has been circulating for considerable time. It says mostly that the 74-year-old Kadar intended to resign for health reasons.

REDUCTION IN INEFFICIENT PRODUCTION NEEDED

AU171254 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Erzsebet Eller: "Reductions"]

[Text] When speaking about reductions, we remember almost exclusively the inefficient enterprises that permanently incurred losses and lacked funds. Let us put the question as follows: How long are we going to tolerate some units consuming the national income created by others with so much difficulty?

It is true that the elimination of inefficient production is the first step on the road to a competitive and high-level production structure. Reductions, however, must mean more than that. A good example of this is the Medicor affair that has recently raised a storm.

The Medicor Enterprise, which has a good reputation, sold one of its factories in the provinces and invested the capital in the development of another of its factories. It has cut down, therefore, on one of its less profitable activities, an acitvity that did not necessarily create a deficit, in order to better concentrate on the most important thing for the enterprise. Only time will tell if this choice was correct. The concept itself, however, seems quite rational and more than that, it is in fact quite natural. It is only unusual for us in terms of large-scale enterprises. It is well-known that former small workshops, the industrial auxiliary branches of the production cooperatives, ventured at the beginning into all kinds of businesses and it took 1 and 1/2 decades until, abandoning some of their activities and strengthening others, they found their current profiles. And who could not give examples of an enterprise or a cooperative handing over its machines, experience, and, of course, the subsequent products to another, usually smaller, firm? This is a natural selection process.

It is true, however, that the situation is slightly different with regard to reduction in an entire sector and not only in a small enterprise. Or to put it more precisely -- and the correction is justified -- when we are talking about development by reducing the activity of a sector, something that nevertheless takes place within a concrete enterprise. It is different in cases where no one is taking over the area to be reduced and where this process involves moving several thousand people instead of just a few dozen. In this case, provision must be made for the installations that were closed -- if nothing else, smelting them down, the least difficult solution.

But the manpower released must be retrained and supplied with other and more efficient work. And last but not least, something else must be given to the buyers who have so far made use of the products slated for reduction and installed them in their own products. The question that arises is the following: Who is responsible for what? Pointing out that reductions (as well as development) are primarily enterprise categories, we must admit that there are certain things that an enterprise is unable to resolve on its own. Separating the strictly economic consideration from the human one, not a single enterprise is able to replace the products that it has ceased to manufacture but which are still in demand in certain areas, nor is it responsible for doing so under current regulations. (Let me add only that this is so only in principle, because in practice, under the pressure of the consumers, an enterprise is nevertheless forced either to put off its decision or look for another producer.) When the iron mill train at the Ozd Metallurgical Works was shut down, it was mentioned in our paper that in the future some products would be imported for consumers -- not the same poor-quality products the manufacturing of which had been halted in Ozd but a better quality. However, in order for the consumer to be able to use this product, he must also "take a step" in developing this technology. Being aware of the problems of our domestic imports, the concern is understandable: Who will import all these products? The enterprise which has stopped manufacturing them? The consumer? The trade? And thus, we arrive at the responsibility for supply. We can no longer avoid saying, although we would gladly do so, that, instead of administrative measures, the market regulations should make sure that there is always someone who wants to produce and sell things that are needed....But let us not digresss that far from current Hungarian reality.

Cutting down on activities is inevitably accompanied by regrouping people and upsetting their accustomed way of life. And in facing facts, we must not adopt the following solution: We must not, under the pretext of full employment, force the managers to waste manpower -- but, instead of pseudohumane considerations, we must look for really human solutions for the situation. The latest conference on work economy provided a forum for this concept: We must ensure the security of the temporarily unemployed people by creating in the shortest possible time renewed employment, and in a more efficient job. And all this must be done through retraining, the creation of new jobs, and in a way that -- let me use the frankness of our proverbs -- everybody is satisfied. Is it impossible? But of course it is possible, and even necessary if we speak seriously about genuine management of manpower.

The new rehabilitation and liquidation law (better known as the bankruptcy law) has been in force since September this year; so have the job-seeking allowances and the expanded leeway employers have to dismiss employees -- government measures by which economic management wants to encourage mobility to more efficient sectors and also to create the necessary means for such a trend. We consider it most important at present to completely implement everything that we decide upon today. On the one hand, the correct decisions on what to increase dynamically and what to subordinate to this increase, and on the other hand, overcoming the concept that "I am comfortable if I can sit by my usual machine at work" -- all these are guarantees of consistency.

The reductions are a means and not a goal, and not even the only means, but only one of the possible means.

NEW BOOK BY KADAR ON HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU192101 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 7 November on page 7 carries a 2,000-word review of a recently published book by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, entitled: "The Renewal of Socialism in Hungary." The review is headlined: "History and Lessons," and is signed by Erno Lakatos.

The book is a collection of 28 speeches and articles covering the period between 1957 and the present, with particular emphasis on the defeat of the "counterrevolution," the consolidation of the workers' power, the years of consolidation, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the reform of the economic management system, and the development of the socialist democracy. Lakatos praises Kadar for also dealing with the events prior to 1957 as a background to the analysis of the 3 decades of development following those events.

Lakatos describes the book as a "chronicle of the period under discussion, a period whose lessons are rooted in historical precedence," and quotes from various speeches and articles included in the book. The MSZMP Central Committee report to the Seventh MSZMP Congress is quoted by Lakatos to describe Kadar's and the MSZMP's attitude and position concerning the events of 1956. The speech delivered at the PPF National Council meeting of December 1961 is quoted by Lakatos to describe Kadar's conclusions concerning "important issues of our development, such as public opinion and national unity." Lakatos also praises Kadar for "not wanting to 'make' history, but he only analyzes the driving forces behind the events, the waves of development, its lessons, and the reasons for success and failure." The speech delivered at the Central Committee meeting of March 1981 is mentioned for its powerful disclosure of the damage caused by the years of personality cult, distortions, and mistakes. Lakatos concludes his review by pointing out that "the book deals almost exclusively with the situation, problems, and tasks of our country, society, and party in a very practical approach: in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and taking into consideration the endowments and traditions of our country."

BRIEFS

NEW TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Thursday received Mokhtar Zannad, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, who presented his credentials. Also present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 13 Nov 86 LD]

NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- On Thursday Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, met 'Abd al-Hamid Al-Awadhi, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Kuwait to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1904 GMT 13 Nov 86 LD]

DEPARTING BELGIAN AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, November 13 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Aczel, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met on farewell visits Willy L.E. Tilemanns, outgoing ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to Hungary, who has left his post. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 13 Nov 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH GDR -- Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi held talks in Budapest between 28 and 29 October with Gerhard Tautenhahn, GDR minister of general machine industry, agricultural machines, and vehicle industry, on the further development of economic, tehcnological, and scientific cooperation in the machine industry. At the conclusion of the talks on 29 October, the participants signed a protocol on Hungarian-GDR cooperation in agricultural machine production and on the extension of the agreement signed in 1983 and its expansion. According to the new agreement, the partners will send each other agricultural installations worth almost 1 billion rubles between 1986-90. Present at the signing of the protocol was Karl Heinz-Lugenheim, GDR ambassador in Budapest. Gerhard Tautenhahn left Budapest on 29 October. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Oct 86 p 6 AU]

ORZECHOWSKI ARRIVES IN JAPAN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD192011 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has arrived in Japan on an official visit. The Japanese mass media are showing a great deal of interest in the visit.

Talks have begun between Minister Orzechowski and Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. The heads of diplomacy exchanged opinions on international affairs -- the matter of Soviet-U.S. relations was mentioned, as was the issue of disarmament. The situation in Europe and on the Asian Continent was discussed.

Makes Toast

LD200806 Warsaw PAP in English 2307 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Marian Orzechowski's Toast" -- "abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 -- Japan was and is the country with which Poland wants to develop relations of friendship and expand cooperation based on the principles of mutual respect and mutual benefits.

We live in unusually complicated and difficult times. Despite long-standing efforts of many governments and people of goodwill all over the world, new systems and weapons are being developed threatening mankind with total annihilation. There is still a possibility of shifting the arms race to outer space.

The Polish people, which suffered greatest losses during World War Two compared to its demographic and material potential, supports all initiatives and every dialogues serving elimination of tension in international relations, and preventing the world from a nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that our stand enjoys full understanding and support of the nation which went through Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Known is the stand of the Soviet Union, the Warsaw treaty states, including Poland, on elimination of nuclear arms and on arms reduction. We maintain the will to continue dialogue and talks on halting the arms race in an effective way, Orzechowski stated.

The Polish people has true feelings of friendship towards the Japanese people, with keenest interest records all signs of Japanese economic, as well as cultural and scientific presence in Poland.

The time has come for a return to a broad Polish-Japanese cooperation, particularly economic one.

We want the existing possibilities to be properly used. We hope that our present visit, as well as the talks and meetings held on this occasion, will contribute to the elimination of the still existing impediments and limitations, especially financial ones.

Despite numerous difficulties, having their origin also beyond the borders of our country, the state of Polish economy is consistently improving. We plan for the economy to reach full equilibrium in 1990, which will make it possible to keep up with the accelerated progress of the contemporary world. The implementation of these plans will establish firm foundations for boosting multi-lateral and long-range cooperation, also between Poland and Japan.

We would also like the Polish-Japanese political dialogue, initiated as early as in the 1960s, to continue to the benefit of both nations, and animate cooperation -- so vital for peace -- between both our states, Orzechowski said.

Talks Begin

LD192300 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 19 Nov 86

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Zielinski]

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Japan today on an official visit paid at the invitation of Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Orzechowski's visit reciprocates last year's visit to Poland paid by then Foreign Minister of Japan Shintaro Abe. This is the first visit in Japan by a Polish foreign minister in the last fifteen years. Orzechowski's visit has attracted great interest of the Japanese mass media.

It is stressed here that the exchange of visits at the foreign ministerial level means a continuation of political dialogue between Warsaw and Tokyo, which is particularly important in the current complex international situation. The Polish foreign minister's visit also signifies full normalization of political relations between Poland and Japan.

Shortly after his arrival, Orzechowski took part in a luncheon given by President of the Japanese-Polish parliamentary group, a leading official of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Yoshio Sakurauchi.

Official talks between Orzechowski and his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari, which began later in the day, passed in a very good atmosphere, had a businesslike and constructive character, and lasted longer than planned.

They exchanged views on international issues, including the Soviet-American relations and disarmament questions, and discussed the situation in Europe and Asia, including the Korean Peninsula and South-East Asia.

Orzechowski pointed out that the chief premise of his Japanese trip was to start a new phase in the Polish-Japanese relations. In this connection, he emphasised the importance of political dialogue -- frank, businesslike exchange of views on international issues.

Both sides agreed that situation in the disarmament talks was very difficult, but differently interpreted the causes of this state of affairs.

Referring to the European situation, Orzechowski positively evaluated the results of the Stockholm conference and the course of the first stage of the CSCE review meeting in Vienna. He also stressed Poland's benefits from being part of the socialist community and Poland's openness to develop equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries.

The Japanese minister noted with interest progress in Poland's internal political stability and expressed hope that the country will overcome also its economic problems.

The second part of the talks was a review of the Polish-Japanese relations, with both sides stressing the will of their all-round development, especially with regard to political dialogue on senior governmental levels and economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

They noted the need to revitalize that cooperation, in line with the existing potentials of Poland and Japan, and the need to search for new forms and methods of cooperation. Specific areas, such as the electronic and car industries and environmental protection, were named. The Polish side noted the need of normalized financial and credit relations.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the development of cultural cooperation and growing human exchange and noted the need of providing instruments facilitating further development of the Polish-Japanese contacts. Orzechowski invited Kuranari to pay an official visit to Poland, which was accepted with satisfaction.

After the talks, the Japanese foreign minister gave official dinner in honour of the Polish Guest, at which both ministers delivered toasts.

Meets Nakasone

OW200551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski Thursday and said he welcomes the Japan visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish State Council chairman, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Orzechowski, here since Wednesday for a five-day visit as a guest of the Foreign Ministry, told Nakasone he wants to deepen relations with Japan on a higher level in the future.

He extended an invitation to Nakasone to visit Poland on behalf of Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, the official said.

Nakasone accepted the invitation and Jaruzelski's visit will be discussed further through diplomatic channels, the official said.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ITALY'S PERTINI, HOLDS TALKS

LD191753 Warsaw PAP in English 1655 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19 -- President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today former president of the Italian Republic, Senator Alessandro Pertini, who arrived in Poland in connection with being granted H.C. Doctorate by the University of Warsaw.

The talk held in a cordial atmosphere focused on the tradition and prospects of the Polish-Italian relations and also on some international problems with regard to the latest history to which Alessandro Pertini was an active and respected contributor and which he co-shaped.

Pertini Comments

AU200847 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] (ANSA) Warsaw, November 19 -- Former Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini met with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski, here on Wednesday, before receiving an "Honoris Causa" degree from the University of Warsaw for his contribution in favor of peace and Italo-Polish relations.

Pertini later told ANSA that the meeting with Jaruzelski was "very cordial" and that they exchanged views on a variety of topics. The Polish leader gave his guest a 19th-century landscape of the Polish capital.

During their close-to-one-hour meeting, Pertini said that he and the Polish leader discussed bilateral, internal and international questions. On bilateral relations, the former Italian president said that he was "convinced" that relations between the two nations can be improved. "The present situation permits this and (Italian) Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, with whom I spoke before my trip, agrees with me" Pertini said.

On the international situation in Poland, Pertini said that Jaruzelski "repeated his desire for dialogue with all sectors of society. I personally believe that this is possible, in Poland today, and hope that he will be able to achieve this for stability in this nation regards not only the Polish people but all of Europe and the rest of the world.

The former Italian president went on to add that in the field of international relations he and the Polish leader discussed the problems of disarmament and peace and that even on these international issues "there existed vast areas of agreement".

Immediately following his meeting with Jaruzelski, Pertini was accompanied by the Italian ambassador to Warsaw, Paolo Galli, to the University of Warsaw where he received an "Honoris Causa" degree in political science during a ceremony held in the university's "Aula Magna".

During the ceremony, the head of the Journalism and Political Science department, Jan Baskiewicz, recalled Pertini's anti-fascist activities and defined the former Italian president as a "great friend of Poland" and "the most loved president of the Italian Republic".

The university's chancellor, Grzegorz Bialkowski, in his address, said that he degree was given to Pertini in recognition of "a noble and generous life, a magnificent example of rectitude and faith to the values of socialism, social justice and peaceful co-existence between men".

In his acceptance speech, Pertini said he felt, ''greatly honored'' by this recognition for it came ''from a country I have always loved deeply''. The former Italian president went on to recall the Nazi destruction of Poland during World War Two and underlined that the Polish people ''rebuilt everything, even their independence, because you are still independent today''.

In his much applauded address, Pertini stressed ''total and controlled disarmament'' as the only way to guarantee world peace.

During the reception that followed the award ceremonies, Pertini took advantage of the situation to toast to his ''Great friend and great Pole, Pope John Paul II''.

Attending Wednesday's ceremonies were Polish state and government officials, including Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Gertych, professors and chancellors from other Polish universities, members of Poland's scientific and cultural world, as well as foreign diplomatic representatives.

Pertini's visit to Poland, which has been given wide coverage in the Polish press, ends Wednesday afternoon following a luncheon offered by the university's chancellor.

The former Italian head-of-state will then return to Rome on board a special Italian Air Force jet.

JARUZELSKI GREETS KAYSONE ON REELECTION

BK191226 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 19 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party CC, received here recently a message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish Unified Workers Party congratulating his re-election as general secretary of the LPRP CC at the recent fourth congress.

The message says:

On the behalf of the Polish United Workers, Party CC, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to you for your re-election as the general secretary of the LPRP CC.

The PUWP considers with respect and gratitude your tireless activities in the consolidation of the LPRP and in the development of the Lao PDR.

We highly appreciated your activities in the strengthening of friendship, and cooperation between our two parties and peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism.

I wish you, at the head of the LPRP CC and all the Communists and workers, universal successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth Congress of the LPRP.

AFP REPORTS SOLIDARITY JOINS ICFTU, WCL

AU191333 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels, Nov 19 (AFP) -- The outlawed Polish trade union Solidarity has officially joined the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), the Brussels-based ICFTU announced here Wednesday.

The ICFTU said the membership request was made by the Solidarity national co-ordinating commission backed by the union's national committee and its president Lech Walesa.

"In making this exceptional decision" the ICFTU said "the statutory governing bodies of the IFCTU and the WCL wish to proclaim their recognition of and their special support to the peaceful struggle of the Polish workers and their trade union organization Solidarity for democracy and trade union freedom in Poland."

The ICFTU represents more than 83 million unionised workers in 98 countries.

PAP REPORTS 18 NOV PZPR POLITBURO MEETING

LD192248 Warsaw PAP in English 2131 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 19 -- The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC yesterday heard a report on the course and results of the Moscow meeting of the first and general secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties from CMEA countries.

Close cooperation between these parties, constantly enriched, all-round cooperation between the socialist countries, and strengthening of the forces of progress and world peace, all are principles which are fully approved by the PUWP.

With friendly attention, the Polish nation follows and backs the peace policy of the USSR and that country's persistent strivings to curb armaments and to disarmament, which were so clearly expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his talks in Reykjavik.

The bureau welcomed the results of the Moscow meeting, saying it would help bring the all-round cooperation among the socialist countries to a higher level and improve operation of CMEA.

It stressed that the basis of developing relations were the norms of socialist internationalism, sovereignty, equal rights and responsibility, mutual advantages and assistance on economic issues, peace initiatives launched by each country and their coordination in the international arena.

Deepening socialist integration within CMEA, comprehensive nature of this process, and its determined implementation, are some of the major factors in speeding up Poland's socio-economic development.

At the present stage, when the Polish economy is being reformed, of particular importance is co-production, direct links between producers and research institutions and, in a higher phase, also joint ventures.

The bureau noted with satisfaction considerable progress in recent years in tightening such contacts between the socialist countries, especially Poland and the USSR. It recommended relevant government bodies to speed up work in specific measures in that regard.

On examining the results of the 42nd session of CMEA in Bucharest, the Political Bureau noted that its decisions would facilitate swifter development of new quality forms of cooperation and economic integration.

The bureau specified the programmatic and organizational assumptions of CC third plenum planned for mid-December, which will discuss tasks stemming from a strategy of intensified socio-economic development adopted by the tenth congress of the party, and a central time-table of implementation of the congress resolution.

The bureau examined the assumptions of an information and consultative campaign connected with the next phase of the economic reform. The campaign will be aimed above all at stimulating a wide and active social movement for better management.

The bureau examined the results of economic reform in state farms, noting increased agricultural production and better economic results.

It expressed hope that state farms will more and more exert positive influence on the standard of the entire agriculture and quality of life in rural areas.

In a review of the results of political and professional education of the managerial staff in agriculture, the Political Bureau found it necessary to create a coherent system of training for food industry personnel.

Members of the party leadership presented reports from their visits at work establishments and talks with the workers, which focused chiefly on specific issues of trade union activity, the labour movement's fulfilling its statutory role as defender of worker interests, and its role and position in the life of the work establishment and country.

The talks gave similarly thorough attention to issues pertaining to the working of worker self-management bodies and stressed their function as an important link of socialist democracy and their being co-responsible for efficient and rational management in factories.

BREITKOPF VIEWS EXPANDING FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

AU171013 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 3

[Interview with Ministery Jerzy Breitkopf, director of the Chancellery of the PPR State Council, by Jadwiga Mikolajczyk: "Consistently and Creatively" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk] At the beginning of July, just after the 10th PZPR Congress had ended, the State Council adopted a resolution defining directions and forms for the implementation of congress recommendations concerning the further development of people's councils and regional self-government. The communiques released after recent State Council sessions indicate that these very matters are being accorded an important place in the council's work. So, what new and important matters are currently on the agenda?

[Breitkopf] All the important proposals and suggestions intend to further the expansion of forms of democracy that were discussed at the congress and were incorported into the State Council resolution. Beofore I go into this in more detail I would like to make a general observation: The July resolution is a document that the State Council would like to see, so to speak, "in general use." [paragraph continues]

It contains many detailed tasks, which -- as was said at one State Council meeting -- "ought to be performed systematically, consistently, and creatively." The supervision of this process has been entrusted to the State Council Commission for People's Councils and Regional Self-Government, which will submit its findings by a certain date. [passage omitted]

[Mikolajczyk] Let us perhaps return to a matter that was raised at the beginning of our conversation, the kind of work that is being performed in order to establish new institutions that are intended to increase opportunities for people to participate in the work of councils and -- from another angle in a sense -- are meant to afford better protection of civil rights.

[Breitkopf] The main issues in this respect are two projects that are currently the subject of State Council work: the creation of socioeconomic councils attached to voivodship people's councils and the appointment of public spokesmen for civil rights. Both these issues are at the rough draft stage and they are, above all, the subject of very, very heated debate about the form that these institutions should take so that their work will accord completely with the intentions of congress resolutions.

The success of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council is not the only argument that is being used in the socioeconomic council question. We know that there are still councils that want to operate according to the command-administrative system vis-a-vis autonomous and self-governing enterprises. We also know that there are genuine difficulties in drawing these enterprises into the orbit of the affairs, needs, and interests of regional self-government.

In light of State Council experience and assessments, there is a real need for the creation of a forum for cooperation and the exchange of views between voivodship people's councils and enterprise self-management bodies and cooperatives.

[Mikolajczyk] But what about the commissions for people's council self-government, which should, to some extent, create a forum of this kind and whose work -- it has not produced the results that have been expected so far -- is carefully guided by the State Council?

[Breitkopf] The State Council will certainly continue to guide its work. The commissions, whose membership is made up of council members, have limited opportunities to become involved with enterprises. It is envisaged that these commissions will work closely with the socioeconomic councils, which will act as social, occupational, and community representative bodies. The councils will perform the role of consultative, opinion-formulating, and advisory organs vis-a-vis voivodship people's councils and will deal with a voivodship's key social and economic problems.

After the formulation and adoption of a concept, which still requires much consultation -- including consultation at the regional level -- and work in State Council commissions, the legal aspect will take the following form: Voivodship people's councils could establish councils by adopting appropriate resolutions based on an appropriate resolution adopted by the State Council.

[Mikolajczyk] What about the other institutions that are being widely discussed, that of spokesmen for civil rights?

[Breitkopf] At a meeting held in September the State Council examined a preliminary draft concerning the legal and organizational aspects of establishing an institution of this kind. The State Council Legal Commission has conducted and is conducting preparatory work. The commission is working together with PRON and various other institutions and is making use of various academic and practical formulations. ``

Among the basic theses that have been adopted are: linking spokesmen with voivodship people's councils and ensuring that they can receive assistance from prosecutors' offices; not substituting the spokesman for other judicial organs. However, we are fully aware that this institution has to be introduced into a system in which other institutions operate without there being any conflicts; ensuring that such spokesmen enjoy the best possible conditions for performing their work effectively; and an essential espect of the idea is that the post of spokesman carry a lot of authority.

[Mikolajczyk] Does the State Council's assertion that the general direction of these principles provides a good basis for further work mean that whatever doubts there were have been dispelled?

[Breitkopf] One cannot say that. During discussion a difference of opinion has emerged on matters that seem to concern details but in fact concern issues that are fundamental for the success of the new institution. Various proposals are still being analysed, and it is expected that PRON will hold social consultations which will result in the formulation of a draft law and instructions for carrying them out.

Work is being conducted energetically but without any nervous haste. It is a question of creating an institution that will operate effectively, for only such an institution will fulfill public expectations.

[Mikolajczyk] Thank you.

BRIEFS

LIGHT INDUSTRY DEPUTY MINISTER -- The premier has appointed Henryk Wojtalk to the post of deputy minister of Chemical and Light Industry. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Nov 86 LD]

SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- Two major Polish-Soviet deals were signed here today. One deal provides for the supply by the Soviet side of eleven medium-range passenger planes of the TU-154 M type for the Polish airlines LOT in this five-year period. The other agreement concerns the cooperation of Wsk Mielec, Swidnik and Kalisz plants in the manufacture of parts for the Soviet 350 seater Aerobus IL-86. Two planes of the TU-154 M model have been plying Lot European, North African and Middle East lines since mid 1985. The new planes from the USSR will greatly streamline Lot service on medium-distance lines. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0011 GMT 15 Nov 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU WELCOMES SFRY'S HASANI ON VISIT

Ceausescu on Relations

LD170430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today highly assessed relations between Romania and Yugoslavia and expressed Romania's interest in and readiness for their further promotion.

The Romanian head of state made the assessment in Bucharest, receiving the credentials of Yugoslavia's new ambassador to Romania Boro Denkov.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani will pay an official visit to Romania later this month, it was announced in Belgrade today.

Hasani Arrives

AU200918 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in our country today on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

The fresh Romanian-Yugoslav summit meeting is an event of major importance which will give a new impetus to developing friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and the LCY and between the SR of Romania and the SFRY in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of the cause of socialism, independence, international cooperation, and peace.

The ceremony of the arrival of the high-ranking Yugoslav guest took place at Baneasa railroad station which was festively adorned. The portraits of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Sinan Hasani were displayed on the front of the main building, framed by the national flags of the two countries. On arrival, Comrade Sinan Hasani was welcomed with great friendship by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents shook hands for a long time. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of the SFRY and of the SR of Romania were played. The two presidents reviewed the guard of honor.

During the ceremony, the high-ranking Yugoslav guest was introduced to the officials who had come to welcome him: full and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the State Council and government, and other officials.

A group of children presented beautiful flowers to Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Sinan Hasani.

TANJUG DIRECTOR GENERAL VISITS, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU191306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1159 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] On Wednesday Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received Mihailo Saranovic, director-general of the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES.

During the talk emphasis was placed on the possibilities of further developing the bilateral relations and exchanges of information between the news agencies of the two countries, on the basis of the fine friendly and cooperative ties established between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The interview was attended by Boro Denkov, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bucharest.

During his visit the director-general of the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG, Mihailo Saranovic, had talks with AGERPRES Director-General Alexandru Ionescu, interviews at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, SCINTEIA newspaper, the people's councils of the capital and Buzau County and saw round places of economic and sociocultural interest.

The new agreement on cooperation between AGERPRES and TANJUG was signed during the visit stipulating the further development of information exchanges between the two news agencies.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SEW LEADER SCHMIDT

AU181957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/11/1986 -- On November 18 in the afternoon, the RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received a delegation of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin [SEW] headed by Horst Schmidt, that party's leader, now visiting Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk information was interchanged on the current activity and concerns of the two parties, and views were exchanged on the growth of the ties between the RCP and the United Socialist Party of West Berlin, as well as on the latest development of the world political life, the international communist and worker movement.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Horst Schmidt pointed to the fine ties of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, which are set on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, respect for each party's right to independently work out its revolutionary tactics and strategy, without any outside interference. The resolve was also expressed to further work for the development of those ties, to the benefit of the two parties, of the cause of detente, peace and understanding in Europe and the world.

The exchange of views on current isues of the international life outlined the concern over the presisting world tension, as a result of the arms race,of the nuclear race first of all. It was shown that under those extremely serious and complex circumstances all states, the revolutionary and progressive forces everywhere, public opinion should rally their efforts and cooperate more actively to put check the dangerous course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe, for a political, negotiated settlement of all states of tension and conflict.

Special attention was given to the problems of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. Horst Schmidt appreciated Romania's initiative to unilaterally pass to a five-per-cent reduction, until the end of this year, of arms, troops and military spending, as a Romanian contribution to the struggle for disarmament and peace.

In connection with the recent Soviet-American Iceland meeting, stress was laid on the particular importance of continuing the dialogue to reach appropriate accords on the issues under discussion, to finalize the understandings reached during the talks. It was emphasized that of utmost importance for Europe's destinies and for starting a real disarmament process would be an accord on the scrapping of nuclear missiles from Europe, the continuation of negotiations to reach accords on other disarmament-related issues too.

The exchange of viewpoints evinced the significance of concentrating efforts on the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of new world economic order, the settlement of the issues which had generated the current economic crisis and the provision of conditions for the development of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Horst Schmitt reiterated the two parties' resolve to work to develop and consolidate the collaboration and solidarity of Communist and worker, socialist and social-democratic parties, of all democratic, progressive, antiimperialist forces, in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress of all peoples.

Harry Flichtbeil, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the SEW of West Berlin, Bernard Speckmann, member of the Political Bureau, members of the delegation, attended the interview.

Attending were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The talks passed in a cordial atmosphere and envinced a full unity of views on the problems under discussion.

CIRCEI MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT VIEIRA

AU151936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Bissau AGERPRES 15/11/1986 -- The president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, secretary-general of the African Independence Party (PAIQC), Joao Bernardo Vieira, received Ion Circei, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy chairman of the Central Party Collegium, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the Fourth PAIQC Congress.

Messages were exchanged on the occasion between RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Ceausescu and Joao Bernardo Vieira.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING COSTA RICAN ENVOY

AU142100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- On November 14, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Alexander Guerra Alvarado, ambassador of the Republic of Costa Rica to Bucharest on ending his mission in Romania.

The talk on the occasion evinced the fine links existing between Romania and Costa Rica, just as the wish to further expand and strengthen these relations both bilaterally and internationally.

The Costa Rican ambassador expressed keen thanks for the support granted to him by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the State Council and Government of Romania in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

ACTIVITIES HELD AS REFERENDUM DATE NEARS

AU191339 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/11/86 -- Big civic rallies for peace and disarmament are taking place throughout Romania on these days that precede the November 23 referendum. [passage omitted]

In their adresses the participants highlighted the Romanian people's opposition to the aberrant arms race stressing the need for a new approach to the serious international questions.

From the rostrums of these genuine peace forums a call is launched for everything possible to be done to safeguard man's right to life, all peoples being urged to firmly join the efforts to replace arming programmes with programmes for the welfare and progress of mankind.

In telegramms sent to president Nicolae Ceausescu the participants in the meetings express their adhesion to his new peace and disarmament initiative and reiterate their determination to confirm at the Novmeber 23 referendum the highly responsible and lucid attitude of the Romanian people for mankind's peace, the hope that the Romanian state's example will be followed by all the countries of the world.

Communique Issued

AU192006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/11/1986 -- In four days -- on November 23 -- all the Romanian citizens with voting rights and youngsters between 14 and 18 will make their option, in a nationwide referendum, on the resolution a plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP recently endorsed and passed by the Romanian parliament on a five-per-cent cut in arms troops and military spending. A communique of the Central Commission on Referendum Organization and Unfolding, released in Bucharest, stipulates that the referendum is organized in the units where the citizens deploy their activity: industrial, construction, transport, goods circulation enterprises, state farm enterprises farm mechanization stations and other economic units, ministries and other central institutions, research and design institutes, culture and art establishments, health and learning institutions, military units, communes and villages. Non-employed people -- pensioners, housewives, craftsmen and others will vote at voting stations set in districts, communes and villages, where these had been set at the last elections of deputies to local state power bodies. On November 23, voting stations will be set in railway stations, airports and bus terminals for travelling citizens to vote.

In the mentioned communique, the Central Commission on Referendum Organization and Unfolding invites all the citizens to check if their names are entered on the lists so that they can exert by vote their constitutional rights everywhere.

ITALIAN FISHERMAN DIES IN ADRIATIC INCIDENT

Italy Protests

AU191921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Italian Government has sent a sharp protest to the Yugoslav Government because of the incident in the bay between Piran and Savudrija this morning, in which Bruno Zerbin, an Italian citizen, aged 24, died, TANJUG reports. An oral protest was presented to Ante Skataretiko, our ambassador in Rome, by (Biancherini), a representative of the Foreign Ministry, who said on this occasion that it is a matter of a serious incident.

This is the first time that a person has lost his life in frequent cases of poaching by Italian fishermen in our territorial waters.

Yugoslavia and Italy have been discussing Adriatic fishing for 6 years. The two sides had their last contact in March, when a draft of a new agreement was handed by the Yugoslav side to Italy. One has been waiting for an Italian reply since then.

SFRY Protests

LD192127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov -- In connection with this morning's incident caused by the Italian "Aurora" fishing boat, which was illegally fishing in our territorial waters in the Piran-Savudrija area, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Italian Republic was invited to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In addition to presenting the factual situation and conditions of this sad incident, the charge d'affaires was told of the crude and mass violation of Yugoslav territorial waters for illegal fishing by Italian fishing boats. Attention was called to the fact that the Italian side had, especially recently, been warned several times of the possible undesirable consequences of such illegal practice by Italian fishing boats, for which responsibility lay with the offenders. On 7 November 12 fishing boats were illegally fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters and did not obey the order from our patrol boat. One of the fishing boats was seized after it had attacked the patrol boat and badly damaged it, during which lives of officials were threatened.

In this morning's incident of illegal fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters in the Adriatic near Piran, 12 fishing boats again took part. In the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs it was energetically demanded that the Italian side should do everything possible in the future to prevent the violation of our territorial waters and illegal fishing.

While conveying a verbal protest because of frequent and mass violations of our territorial waters, regrets were also communicated to the charge d'affaires for the death of the captain of the "Aurora" fishing boat.

More Details

LD200936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0050 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today delivered a verbal protest to the Italian charge d'affaires over increasingly frequent and massive violations of its territorial waters.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade asked Italy energetically to do all in its power to prevent its fishermen from violating Yugoslav territorial waters and fishing illegally there.

The protest was occasioned by this morning's incident when the Italian fishing boat Aurora of Grado, together with ten to twelve other Italian boats, was caught in illegal fishing in Yugoslav territorial waters between the northern Adriatic towns of Piran and Savudrija.

In spite of persistent interventions by a Yugoslav patrol boat, including the use of customary stopping signals, the Aurora continued on its course. The Yugoslav police finally used firearms, first shooting in the air and, this having failed to stop the boat, at the hull. A stray bullet hit the skipper, Bruno Zorbin (24), and he died of wounds.

At tonight's news conference at Koper, investigating judge Gregor Valkavrh cited the helmsman of the Italian boat, Moreno Lugnano, as having said during the questioning that the skipper was aware that they were being chased by a patrol boat but continued to give orders for the boat to head for Grado at full speed.

The news conference was attended by numerous Italian journalists and the Italian consul general in Koper.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs drew the attention of the Italian charge d'affaires to the flagrant and massive violations of Yugoslav waters by Italian boats for illegal fishing purposes.

Yugoslavia has of late repeatedly warned Italy that this practice might have undesirable consequences. In an incident on November 7, for example, twelve Italian boats were caught fishing in Yugoslav waters without permission. They, too, disregarded Yugoslav police instructions.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs also expressed regret at the death of Aurora's skipper.

This is the first time that a person has been killed in an incident of this kind although cases of Italian boats being caught in illegal fishing are becoming increasingly frequent.

This afternoon, the investigating judge in Koper allowed three members of the crew to take their boat home after questioning.

Yugoslavia and Italy have been discussing an agreement on fishing in the Adriatic for six years already. Their last contact in this respect was last March when the Yugoslav side presented Italy with a new draft agreement. A reply from the Italian side has been awaited since that time.

PRESIDENT HASANI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD192256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, left by train for Bucharest this evening on an official and friendly visit to neighboring Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In the next 2 days Presidents Sinan Hasani and Nicolae Ceausescu will exchange views on the development of traditionally friendly and good neighborly relations and cooperation and on some topical questions from the international political and economic area. It is expected that in a discussion of bilateral relations, particular attention will be devoted to promoting economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue at the highest level will also be directed toward discussing the present situation in the Balkans and in Europe. Mention will also be made of disarmament and efforts for overcoming tension in international relations, as well as other questions of interest to both countries.

Meetings between the statesmen of Yugoslavia and Romania have become traditional and they take place every year in Yugoslavia and Romania alternately.

On his visit to Romania the president of the SFRY Presidency is accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and by other officials.

At the Dunav railway station Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his aides were seen off by Hamidja Pozderac, member of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Ljubisa Korac, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other personalities.

Vasil Pele, charge d'affaires of the Romanian Embassy in Belgrade, was also present.

KREKIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN IRAQ

AU191305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Baghdad -- Yugoslavia and Iraq yesterday confirmed their interest in continuing and enriching their economic cooperation despite the difficulties both countries are facing.

This was stated in the first round of talks which Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, held in Baghdad with Hassan 'Ali, minister of trade of Iraq and member of the Revolution Command Council.

In the talks, in which Dzevad Mujezinovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Iraq, also took part, they discussed all the important matters of the current bilateral relations between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. Special attention was paid to those matters that are restricting possibilities for cooperation as a result of Iraq's involvement in the war that has been going on for several years.

DAILY VIEWS EXCHANGE OF 'HOSTAGES FOR ARMS'

AU191746 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15-16 Nov 86 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary under the "Week in the World" column: "The Splendor of Disinformation"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] For a full year already we have been trying to point to the two dimensions of a very topical political problem -- terrorism. There is the dimension imposed by the highest statesmen of America by pointing their fingers at the Palestinians and Arab and Muslim fanatics, and there is the dangerous international activity that is taking place under that guise.

The big agreement between Tehran and Washington, which is in sight, points to the subordination of the first dimension to the second one, to the outline of a considerable strategic operation to return America to Iran, as well as to the great deal of naivete of a part of the public in Europe, and elsewhere too, in relation to the slogans and essense of "antiterrorism."

How many innocent victims have burned on the purported principle not to negotiate and not to make concessions to terrorists, while Tehran and Washington were negotiating and exchanging hostages for arms and vice versa? Just look at the fuss that was made by the British accusation against Syria in order to divert attention from the main operation! What is one to say now about the U.S. military intervention against Libya, which was accused of terrorism? Just how much cynicism was needed to accuse Iran's most faithful followers among Arab countries?

What is involved is an international strategic operation which is unprecedented, with the exception of the one undertaken by Kissenger, who paid a secret visit to Beijing at the time. But Reagan did not send an empty-handed diplomat to Tehran, as Nixon did, and he did not send commandos on a secret operation against Tehran either, as Carter did; instead, he sent a confidential envoy with a plane full of arms that are of value in continuing the war against Iraq. Is there not a certain symbolism in equipping McFarlane with a forged passport, new weapons, a big cake, and a Bible containing Reagan's signature, which resembles to a marked degree the American colonists' "presents" to Indians in the Wild West?

Hell Is Not Only in the Rhine [subhead]

It has turned out now that many other factors are mixed up in the operation -- apart from Israel, some European countries, and Saudi Arabia as well. Some Europeans will find it very difficult to explain the collaboration. Namely, it will become obvious that hell is not only in the Rhine, which was polluted by the Swiss, who did not hurry forward with information -- just like some other people before them -- but is in the systematic poisoning of the international atmosphere.

Is it not symptomatic that a rumor about Yugoslavia's participation in alleged terrorist activities has been spreading since the Italians freed Palestinian leader Abu al' Abbas? And to think that Danish ships had been transporting American arms from an Israeli port to Bandar 'Abbas in Iran, doing so with instructions to say that they were transporting arms from our country! Just what is one to say about exchanges, labeled as "chickens," between Iranian and Israeli planes at Madrid airport, or about arms deliveries from an Italian NATO base?

It is hard to believe that nobody knew anything. Is this not also testified to by the unusual concord of all EC partners (apart from Greece) in London recently about sanctions against Syria, obviously wishing to help Washington?

In a certain way, this is also revealed by the French premier's contradictory statements, now in defense of Syria and accusing Israel of planting a bomb at the London airport, then vice versa. The essence seems to lie in French negotiations with Tehran, which have gone far in fulfilling Iranian conditions that France discontinue its arms deliveries to Iraq, expel Iranian opposition leaders, and return some of the money the shah invested in a French consortium.

The circumstances surrounding the replacement of Shaykh Yamani, Saudi oil minister and OPEC strategist, are now clearer. His successor has returned to the old cooperation with Iran, that is, the policy of higher oil prices.

The American attitude has become devoid of any puzzle following Reagan's statement that what was involved was not only hostages, but also an encouragement to "less extremist elements" in Iran. For, as Reagan points out, one should not forget that the country involved stands between the USSR and the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, all old cards are again in the game, with the addition of the fact that many partners are doomed to lose -- this primarily applies to Arabs.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD191019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0806 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its session over by Milanko Renovica and attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and other federal officials, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered some topical issues of the LCY's international activity cooperation and our [word indistinct].

The Presidium also discussed and endorsed the LCY Central Committee's draft conclusions regarding the issues of implementing the development and economic policies in 1986 and the LC's tasks in the country's socioeconomic development in 1987. The draft conclusions are to be submitted to the LCY Central Committee at its fourth session. The Presidium also endorsed the proposals for establishing new LC Central Committee's commissions -- the commission for ideo-political issues in the sphere of intranational relations and the commission for Communists' ideo-political work among the young.

The Presidium also considered the guidelines on criteria for determining the forms of the LCY members' ideo-political activity and their organizing for action.

On the basis of the resolutions of the 13th LCY congress, the guidelines define more specifically the criteria for determining the forms of Communists' activity and cooperation, the procedure for electing delegates in associated labor and local communities to the LC conferences, their cooperation with LC organs in municipalities and further afield, as well as some other issues of significance for their work. The Presidium also examined a decision regarding the manner of organizing communists in the organs and organizations of the federation. This decision will be discussed by the republican and provincial LC central committees before being submitted to the LCY Central Committee for adoption.

FEC'S 'THIRD BASKET' DISCUSSED IN ASSEMBLY

AU191858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 86 p 3

[D. V. and J. K. report: "The Third Basket -- in Transit"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov -- A rather large package of proposals for amending the current regulations of the economic system has arrived at the SFRY Assembly from the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The aim of this package, which really is nothing new, is to curb the conditions (and behavior) that facilitate or encourage inflationary business activities, more realistically value and present successes and failures, prevent the long-lasting creation and socialization of losses, etc. Whether the delegates will be of the opinion that the best methods for achieving these and similar aims have been proposed remains to be seen in the forthcoming delegates' debate.

At present, it is certain that, among other things, the Federal Government is proposing some new rights and powers for itself, particularly within the foreign currency system, and, presumably, some corresponding responsibilities. Among the new proposals is the proposal that collectives which have joint long-term export programs should be enabled to use a single bank to exercise their importation rights. But there is also a proposal that the FEC can increase the limits of their right to import raw and reproduction materials proportionate to the expected net foreign currency earnings of a specific program. This, in fact, means that the Federal Government would be given the right to prescribe the methods of calculation, to decide on increases and reductions in the so-called socially recognized reproduction needs on the basis of which work organizations can import smaller or larger quantities of these goods.

The FEC has also presented a draft of the new law on the rescue [sanacija] and winding up [prestanak] of work organizations. The act on this was adopted 6 years ago but has been changed seven times since. However, the principal tenet, that those who continuously make losses should either change their production program and methods of work or be liquidated, has never been consistently applied in practice. Losses have been, in fact, increasing from year to year, and when they were covered, this was most often done at the expense of those more successful and productive organizations.

In our fairly administrative economic system it is difficult to say with certainty who is making losses due to their own faults and who because of somebody else's. This is why now, among other things, one should try to establish more realistic market criteria for evaluating both the subjective and objective merits and omissions of all business operations' results.

The proposed legislation will, as the Federal Government experts believe, ensure the economic responsibility of all entities involved in business activities with social assets as well as the protection of these assets. The rescue process will be speeded up; thus, if liquidation was found necessary, it will not be postponed for years. Receivers [sanatori] would have much greater powers than before, while in addition to the leadership of the loss-making organizations, greater responsibilities would be also borne by entities outside these organizations if they are found to have contributed through their inefficiency to the organization's insolvency.

The proposed amendments to the law on gross and net income [zakon o ukupnom prihodu i dohotku] which does not today satisfy the basic principle of a realistic presentation of the state and results of business activities, should eliminate many weaknesses and illogicalities in accounts.

One of the main aims is to ensure on the national level the preservation of the real value of social property by introducing real depreciation and a revaluation of all assets. This should be at least done through the accounting system, since the users of these assets are not economically motivated to do that in their own current and future interests. What delegates will say about that remains to be seen, but it is quite certain that this system has affected the material position of the working people and associated labor organizations. Of course, this is not right, and in the future one should expect them to, both individually and as a whole, contribute to accountancy measures through the more realistic calculation and planning of work and development.

According to the federation's draft budget for 1987, the funds of the federal treasury should amount to 1,971.5 billion dinars and should be 37.3 percent greater than the funds this year. The bulk of the revenue, about, 1,584 billion dinars, would come from the basic turnover tax, about 350.2 billion from import duties and various other levies, 20 billion from the income of federal organs, 7 billion from federal administrative taxes, and 10 billion dinars from other kinds of federation income.

The Federal Government has also sent to the assembly draft amendments to the law on the financing of the federation. According to this proposal, the whole of the basic turnover tax would go into the budget of the federation rather than only one half to the federation and the other to the republics and provinces as before. The contributions of the republics and provinces to the federation would also be retained and would be used only if the federation's obligations cannot be met from its sources of revenue.

Amendments to the law regulating the basis of the banking and credit system were also proposed, particularly regarding those regulations which are hindering the implementation of the stabilization and anti-inflationary programs. These amendments should ensure the more profitable and efficient use of social assets in banks. In the future, the basic and associated banks will be established only on the basis of a positive approval by the National Bank of Yugoslavia. New regulations also set out more precisely the responsibilites of the founders regarding business affairs and risks. The principle that the basic banks should be managed by their founders proportionate to the size and quality of their funds pooled together is also being affirmed. The time when a bank becomes insolvent and is unable to secure payments to its creditors has also been more precisely defined.

TRADE UNIONS NOT ACCEPTING NEW INCOMES LAW

AU181948 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Federation of Trade Unions does not accept the new intervention law on personal incomes because almost all associated labor organizations have already expressed an opinion and signed a social agreement on incomes. This is why the existence of two methods of calculation in the country is not acceptable. This was concluded at the session of the Federation of Trade Unions Presidium which also discussed social policy and protection of the standard of living. Aleksandar Ljubicic reports:

[Begin recording] Speaking about the standard of living, in their discussion the members express serious doubt that the standard of living will increase by 1.3 percent in the next year, as envisaged by the draft federal resolution. Proceeding from the fact that inflation will be carried over to the next year and that the relieving of the burden on the economy is not going as planned, in the opinion of the Presidium members it is better to say now that this is almost infeasible. Another proposed change, that expenses for hot meals and workers' transportation be paid from net income rather than be treated as running costs as before, was also found to be unacceptable by the Federation of Trade Unions. In such a case, many organizations would have simply to give up hot meals. [passage omitted] [end recording]

KOSOVO LC DISCUSSES JUDICIARY ORGANS

AU190834 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 86 p 3

[M. Daci and M. Antic Report: "Justice of Same Standards"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 Oct -- Although it did not push itself into the central place, one question seemed to have imposed itself at a session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. This question has recently been heard in many places. Most often it was raised as a well-intended question and often for other reasons. Briefly put it refers to whether the state and above all the judiciary organs in Kosovo are able to fulfill the expectations and requirements of society particularly the requirements regarding the protection of freedom and rights of the working people and citizens. The main criticism of both is: inefficiency, delays, sluggishness in proceedings and the pronunciation of judgments as well as many irregularities and omissions in their current work, all of which are impossible to refute.

Nevertheless, bearing primarily in mind the fact that many changes have recently taken place in these organs, one should not cast any doubt on the ability of the organs of the state administration and judiciary to responsibly fulfill the tasks which are demanded from them by the LC and the whole society. Together with the organs of internal affairs they have made their contribution in the fight against counterrevolutiuonary activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for the protection of the constitutionally arranged social set up which, as part of a wider social action, had an influence on the stabilization of the political and security situation and emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

This assessment made by Ljubomir Popovic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, was yesterday approved at the session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee which was presided over by Azem Vlasi and which discussed the tasks of the Communists in the state organs regarding the implementation of the Constitution and the Law and the speed and efficiency of their work. [passage omitted]

The most common reasons and causes for irregularities in the work of the state organs which have come to prominence are the inconsistent and wrong application of regulations, delays in pronouncing judgments and the execution of sentences and decisions, bias in sentencing, and bureaucratic attitudes as the most serious forms of the violation of the rule of law. [passage omitted]

The data presented at the session show that the speed and efficiency of the judiciary organs in the province have not significantly changed and that the number of unfinished cases is not being reduced. So for instance, in regular courts at the end of 1985 there were 119,375 unresolved cases out of which 7,182 cases have been going on for more than 5 years. [passage omitted]

Ali Sabani, the first participant in the discussion, said that in Urosevac where in the past period delays had been noted, the situation is now different. In order to be more efficient, the working hours of the courts have been extended to 1700. [passage omitted]

Kolj Siroka remarked that some individuals in the state administration protest when they are criticized, but keep quiet when they receive various gifts and bribes. [passage omitted]

Presenting several concrete examples, Ali Sukrija tried to show how the mistrust of the working people and citizens in the organs of state and authority has been created. He also expressed hope that after this session, which should not be seen as a routine session, the state of affairs in these organs will begin to change because it is a fact that there have been big mistakes in their work up to now. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion, Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, said among other things that how and to what extent the working people and citizens respect and trust us will depend on our involvement and respect for the constitution and law. [passage omitted]

At the end, Azem Vlasi said that there are cases in which some individuals in the judiciary organs regard some suggestions, opinions, and political views as a form of pressure and interference in their sovereignty, which cannot be accepted because if the judiciary and other organs perform their work in accordance with the Constitution and the Law, then nobody can and will exert pressure on them.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee today also decided to form the political aktiv of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

SERBIAN INTERIOR SECRETARY DISCUSSES KOSOVO

AU191032 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 86 p 6

[Verica Rupar and Biljana Cpajak report on speech by Svetomir Lalovic, Serbian secretary for internal affairs, during the debate at the session of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia in Belgrade on 24 October]

[Excerpts] Irredentists in Kosovo are continuously active. As long as there is a gap between our activity and theirs, the situation is not good. Assessments of the Kosovo situation differ, and I must say that it is better in some aspects and worse in others: It is better because there are no demonstrations and overt excesses, and many illegal groups have been uncovered. It is worse because emigration continues uabated. [paragraph continues]

A considerable number of LC members has been discovered in those groups. Over 3,000 people have been sentenced for counterrevolutionary activity and 6,000 warned. Therefore, one cannot speak about individuals and groups, but about the defeat of the policy of brotherhood and unity.

This assessment that Svetomir Lalevic, republican secretary for internal affairs, made in the debate about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo at the Sociopolitical Chamber, also served as basis of his following statement: one cannot achieve results only through repressive policy; there ought to exist a synchronized activity on all levels. [passage omitted]

We say that we have finished with political differentiation, but then how is it possible for someone to be with us in the morning and with irredentists in the afternoon? Citizens call me, the republican internal secretary said, and they do not believe that I cannot do any more. What worries me is the liberal attitude in our country to the problems in Kosovo. There is not another example anywhere of someone having carried out a counterrevolution and not bearing the responsibility for it. Some people in Kosovo -- our comrades there know this -- have even managed to get more responsible places. Well, that cannot be solved by the police!

Svetomir Lalovic also spoke about the fact that the barriers in cooperation with the provincial internal secretary have been breached but that there is still much room left, and that if the three secretaries (republican and two provincial) cannot agree about a question, they must inform the respective organs in the republic and then meet again and decide on what they are to do. Lalovic also touched upon Azem Vlasi's statement that Serbs and Montenegrins are cowards for emigrating from Kosovo, and also upon the one that "we do not claim that there is Serbian nationalism and that many people have tried to take advantage of the situation in Kosovo." [sentence as published] Only, such an assessment looks like an emigration bomb, Lalovic said. [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA ASSEMBLY VIEWS SERBIAN CONSTITUTION

AU192021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Oct 86 p 3

[S. Stanojevic report: "Changes Without Agreement"]

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 21 Oct -- At their session today, with only three "abstentions", delegates of all three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly adopted the opinion of their Commission for Constitutional Questions which declared unacceptable some initiatives for amending the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. Those initiatives follow from the draft conclusions on realizing unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia in performing its functions, which were prepared by the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia. It was therefore decided that the Assembly of the SR of Serbia should also be informed about today's debate and its conclusions.

As was said, this "warning" is necessary, since some proposed conclusions one-sidedly initiate amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, contrary to the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that assessments on the need for possible additions to individual provisions of the republican constitution must be jointly established by constitutional commissions and other working bodies of the republic and autonomous provinces. It was pointed out the important remarks of the Vojvodina Assembly Constitutional Commission had not been accepted when the Constitutional Commission of Serbian Assembly adopted the conclusions. Besides, some conclusions initiated were constitutional changes pertaining to some very important questions of interest to relations in the SR of Serbia, although the necessary agreement about them had not been reached.

Failure To Recognize Laws [subhead]

The "disagreement" particularly pertains to six questions: about some rights of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, national defense, state security, international relations and cooperation, realization of judicial functions, and realization of zoning. It was therefore suggested that solutions given about those issues should be completely omitted from the conclusions and that only on the basis fo a critical analysis should a joint assessment of the practice to date be made later as regards whether there are "constitutional obstacles" about those questions, whether problems can be solved only by consistently implementing the constitution or through a unified interpretation of those provisions, or whether some provisions have to be amended and made more precise.

Both the opinion of the Constitutional Commission of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the introductory speech made by Milivoje Vujadinovic, vice president of the Vojvodina Assembly, express a certain amount of "surprise" that some of those questions were deemed "controversial," although special laws about them were recently adopted with th full consent of the republican assembly and the two provincial assemblies. This particularly applies to solutions in the Law on National Defense, the Law on Internal Affairs, and the Law on Social Planning. Now it turns out that these laws are not recognized. [passage omitted]

VOJVODINA ADOPTS DRAFT LAW ON NARCOTICS

LD151729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly is proposing to the assembly of the province that it adopt a special law setting out clearly the tasks of the provincial and municipal administrative organs in the implementation of fuller control over the production of, and trade, narcotics. According to the approved text of the draft law, control of the trade in, and production of, narcotics is entrusted to administrative organs responsible for health affairs. They will issue licences for the production, import or export of narcotics. Organizations of associated labor using a drug for the treatment of people or animals or for scientific research work will also seek approval from this organ. Approval will also have to be sought by all agricultural collectives or farmers who wish to grow poppies for the production of narcotics, whilst organizations purchasing these poppies must have special authorization. The provincial administrative organ for health affairs, must in performing these tasks, respect the views of the administrative organs responsible for the development of science and agriculture, who will suggest which areas of the province may grow poppies or other plants intended for the production of narcotics.

EXPELLEES FROM MACEDONIAN LC ORGANIZATION NAMED

LD192307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Gostivar, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LC basic organization in the village of Kaven near Gostivar, in a discussion of the report by the Gostivar LC municipal committee on the LC members attending the funeral of an Albanian irredentist, condemned this hostile act and unanimously passed ideological and educational measures on the participants. Feta Fezulai, Zurap Demiri, Sefik Azizi, Ismail Arifi, Agim Dauti, and Refik Demiri are expelled from the LC...The final warning was given to Bajram Bajrulai, Isen Dzaferi, Nebi Alili, Nuri Emini, Megbi Neziri, and Kmaber Iseni, and five other people received a warning.